

A  
LETTER  
TO  
*WILLIAM KING, LL.D.*  
PRINCIPAL  
Of *St. MARY HALL*  
IN  
OXFORD.

Containing a particular Account of the  
Treasonable Riot at *Oxford*, in *Feb. 1747*.

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By *RICHARD BLACOW, M.A.F.R.S.*  
CANON of *WINDSOR*.

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MDCCCLV.

Advertisement to the Reader.

THAT persons unacquainted with *Latin* may be less liable to be imposed on, by such base Misrepresentations as have at last extorted the following state of the Case; it has been thought prudent to give a translation of the *Latin* passages. I will fairly own, That Respect for the University; and the Reasons I had to be entirely satisfied with the friendship of many of the greatest and best men of the Age, which was procured me by this affair, Would still have prevented this publication, had not the unbounded Abusiveness and Calumny of *one man* made it necessary. How very far I have been from aggravating the circumstances of the Riot, or the Insults of the Disloyal in consequence of it, the World will judge, if ever I have occasion to vindicate the following Letter.— I have every where chose to confirm my own Evidence by that of the persons who appeared for the Defendants, as far as that would go: And what passed with the Vice-Chancellor is faithfully related; not as what *might* have been said, but what *was*.

R. B.



T O

D O C T O R *KING*, &c.*SIR,*

**T**H E particular notice you have been pleased to take of me, not only in your late *Apology*, but under various characters, and for several years past, seems at length to deserve some Acknowledgment: And justice to your Friends, as well as mine, requires such Acknowledgment to be public. In many instances, conscious Innocence and contemptuous Silence may satisfy the Injured, and be the most proper treatment of the Calumnies of bad Men. But, whether or no some farther animadversion be not necessary, in the singularity of the present case, the world will judge; and it is left to the candid to determine. Partiality, in matters most nearly respecting ourselves, as it is natural, might, with many, vindicate the presumption of troubling the Public with a private Case. But as this is addressed to you directly; no Apology is due on that account. And tho' it is an Address to you only; no blameable presumption, it is

hoped, can be chargeable upon me, for thus sending it you in print. I desire not to be thought to have any secrets with you ; notwithstanding the advantages I may appear to have received from your conduct towards me. The public are welcome to attend to, or neglect this Case, as they please. But to You it is a most serious Appeal, by one, who professes neither to love your Principles, nor to fear the Abilities that recommend them : By one, who thinks his character uncommonly injured by you ; and yet dares appeal to the solemn tribunal of your own conscience. Such an opinion has he of the goodness of his Cause ; and so favourably does he hope of the human Heart, even in its most depraved State !

Without stopping to assign further reasons for this publication, I will now proceed to give you a Narrative of that Affair, which has brought down upon me such a degree of your resentment, and engaged so much of the public attention ; and will recite the circumstances of it, with the strictest regard to Truth.

## A R T I C L E I.

On Tuesday the 23d day of February 1747, I was in a private Room at Winter's Coffee-House, near the High Street in Oxford, in  
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company with several Gentlemen of the University and an Officer in his Regimental Habit. About seven o'clock in the Evening, a person, belonging to the Coffee-House, came to the Room and told us, There were a number of Gownsmen at the door, shouting *k—g J—s* for ever, *Pr—C—s*, and other treasonable Words. Upon which I thought myself doubly bound to take notice of the Treason: Because I had taken the Oath of Abjuration, and had been invested by the University with the authority of an Officer in that particular Street. The Statute in this case calls such Officers *Annuos Universitatis OFFICIARIOS, qui externos Regentiae suæ Actus, foris et extra Domum Congregationis, exercere tenentur. Quorum est, Pacem Domini Regis et Universitatis in eisdem vicis (siqua tulerit occasio) custodire: Juniores Scholares, in eisdem vicis otiose obambulantes, aut immodeste se gerentes, corrumpere et increpare: et inobedientes Vice-Cancellario et Procuratoribus denuntiare;* || and this Statute every Master of the Streets is

|| Annual OFFICERS of the University, who are bound to exercise other *Act*s of their regency, abroad and out of the Congregation-House. Whose duty it is, to keep, in their respective Streets (if occasion so require) the Peace of our LORD THE KING and of the UNIVERSITY: To SEIZE and REPRIMAND younger Scholars lounging about, or behaving themselves indecently in those streets: And to call those who are disobedient to their Authority, before the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors.

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sworn to observe. In consequence then of these Obligations, and a Mind ever zealous for the honour of my SOVEREIGN, I immediately prepared to go into the Street; but was told, the Rioters were gone.

## ARTICLE II.

As it may be proper to give every material circumstance relative to this affair, whether antecedent or subsequent to this Transaction; I shall here observe, That these Treasonable Expressions were not first uttered before *Winter's Coffee-House*, but had been shouted by the Rioters, as soon as they came out of *Baliol College*, where they had that day met at an Entertainment. This appeared from the evidence of *Two* of the *Seven Gentlemen* who were at the Entertainment, (and who accompanied the Rioters thro' their whole progress,) as they gave it in the Court of *King's Bench*, upon the Trial of Mr. *Luxmore* of *Baliol College*, Nov. 10th, 1748. Mr. *Jeffon*, of *Baliol*, acknowledged; That Mr. *Whitmore* of his own College, and Mr. *Dawes* of *St. Mary Hall*, shouted such Treasonable Expressions from the entrance of the *Turl*; a street opposite to and but a few yards from *Baliol*. And that *Whitmore* and *Dawes* cried *G—d bless k—g J—s*, before they came to *Winter's Coffee-House*, was also acknowledged by Mr. *Davies* of *Baliol*.

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It is impossible to avoid remarking here, what a connection has long existed between the Abuse of his Majesty, and of a certain Society in the University; for the same witnesses above-mentioned, who bore testimony to the Treasonable Expressions, owned also, That Dirt was taken up to throw at *Exeter College*.

### A R T I C L E III.

The Rioters, in a short time, returned to *Winter's Coffee-House*; and then I myself heard them shout aloud *G—d bless k—g J—s, Pr—Cb—s, d—n K—g G—e*, and other Treasonable and Seditious Expressions. That such Expressions were utter'd before this Coffee-House, as alledged, was confirmed by Mr. *Davies* and Mr. *Jeffon*.

### A R T I C L E IV.

The Rioters, from the street before this Coffee-House, went down the *High Street*; where they continued to shout the same Treasonable Expressions. This appeared from the Evidence given at the Trial by Mr. *Knox*, a Gentleman-Commoner of *Christ-Church*; who heard such expressions from several of the Rioters.—This Gentleman, it deserves to be remarked, at his first coming to the University, was of *St.*

*St. Mary Hall*: but declared, in public Court, he left that *Hall*, Because he was heartily tired of the Principles of the Place.

### A R T I C L E V.

Being determined to use my utmost endeavours to discover these Rioters, I followed them down the *High Street* (where I heard them uttering the same Treasons, almost in one continued Shout) and from that *Street* into *St. Mary-Hall Lane*. And in this *Lane*, opposite to *Oriel College*, I saw the Rioters, to the number of about *Seven*, standing still, and continuing to shout as above.

### A R T I C L E VI.

As I came near the Rioters, one of them, whom I was afterwards informed and believe to be Mr. *Whitmore*, advanced to me, waving his Cap, and shouting *k—g J—s for ever, Pr—Ch—s, G—d bless the Great k—g J—s the Third*; and other Treasonable Expressions. Upon which I laid hold of him; and told him, I insisted upon carrying him to the Proctor.

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## ARTICLE VII.

Mr. *Whitmore's* companions, upon this, came about me ; and, at first, desired me to let Mr. *Whitmore* go. I answered, " Gentlemen, this is strange Imprudence, let your Party be what it will :" and refus'd to let him go. Upon which refusal, some of the Gentlemen pull'd off their cloaths, assaulted, and struck me several times ; and endeavour'd to force Mr. *Whitmore* from me : Which, at last, they effected.

Two of the Gentlemen, concerned in this rescue, were Mr. *Luxmore* and Mr. *Dawes*.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Of these Treasonable Expressions before *Oriel College*, and of the Assault upon myself, there were many witnesses : And not only the Witnesses appearing on the same side with myself, but even the Witnesses for Mr. *Luxmore*. Mr. *Davies* deposed, That Mr. *Dawes*, and Mr. *Whitmore*, when before *Oriel*, cried *k—g J—s* ; That Mr. *Whitmore* was the person seiz'd ; That Mr. *Luxmore* said, in a great passion, He would do what he could to free him ; and That Mr. *Luxmore* pull'd off his cloaths, and gave them to Mr. *Pennington* : Which last circumstance was confirm'd, in Court, by

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Mr.

Mr. Pennington himself. Mr. Jeffon also deposed, That, before Oriel College, Mr. Dawes shouted *G—d bless k—g J—s*; and That he saw me seize Mr. Whitmore.

### A R T I C L E IX.

When I first came up to the Rioters in *St. Mary-Hall Lane*, I found them with two Soldiers, whom they immediately left and came to me, in the manner above related. Upon which I called upon the Soldiers to assist me; who express'd their Inclination, but thought themselves not able to be of any service against such a number. The next day, or the day following, I sent for the said Soldiers; who told me, They belonged to General Frampton's Regiment; That they were stopp'd by the Rioters in *St. Mary-Hall Lane*, who shouted *G—d bless k—g J—s*, and insisted on their doing the same: and That, upon their refusal, the Rioters offer'd violence to them. The two Soldiers (*John Smith* and *John Wright*) deposed in Court, That, in *St. Mary-Hall Lane*, they saw *seven or eight* Gownsmen, waving their Caps, and shouting the most Treasonable Expressions: That the said Gownsmen Seized them both; Tore the Coat of one of them; Demanded their Swords, or Hangers; and Insisted on both of them crying *k—g J—s*. Mr. Davies owned,

owned, in Court, That Mr. *Dawes* asked one of the Soldiers for his Sword or Hang-er ; and Searched for it. And that Mr. *Whitmore* seized one of the Soldiers, is owned by Mr. *Jeffon*.

## A R T I C L E X.

The Riot still increasing, after Mr. *Whitmore* had been forced from me, I endeavoured to take refuge in *Oriel* College : Which several Gentlemen, whom I apprehended to belong to that College, strove to prevent ; so that tho' I enter'd, it was with great difficulty. Having been, some time, within the College, I heard the Rioters, who still continued in the same place, having been join'd by many other persons (as I apprehend, about *Forty*) continue the same Treasonable Shouts : And one part of the Rioters louder than the rest, in crying *D—n K—g G—e and all his Assistants*, and cursing me in particular. Upon this, stepping to the Gate, I told them, I heard their Treason, and should certainly bring them to justice.

Mr. *Davies* deposed, That there were about *twenty* or *thirty* persons, gathered together before *Oriel* Gate ; and That I was in the College, for some time.

## ARTICLE XI.

Just upon my appearing at the Gate came by Mr. *Harrison*, a *Master of Arts*, of *Corpus Christi College*; whom I requested to assist me, in taking proper notice of that Treasonable Riot. But his answer being abusive and insulting, I told him, If he, in the same circumstances, had not acted in the same manner, he must have been perjured. 'Tis remarkable, That this Gentleman, in the Court of *King's Bench*, swore, that he was before *Oriel College*, from the time of my returning to the Gate, 'till the coming of the Proctor; but That he never heard one shout, either about *k--g J--s or King George*, or any other words that were disaffected. Upon which (as Mr. *Dawes* had, at a preceding Tryal, been found guilty of Treasonable words spoken within this very Period) the Court was so surprized, That Sir *John Strange* pressed Mr. *Harrison*, twice, To remember, That he was a *Clergyman* and upon his *Oath*: Which solemn applications, at last, extorted a confession, that he did hear Mr. *Dawes* say, *I am insulted because I am a Jacobite*.

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## ARTICLE XII.

Immediately after the preceding Conversation with this worthy Clergyman, Mr. Luxmore and Mr. Dawes advanced and laid hold of me. But Mr. Dawes, taking his hand from me, and stripping to fight, said, *I am a man, who dare say, God bless k—g James the Third; and tell you, my name is DAWES of ST. MARY HALL. I am a man of an independent Fortune, and therefore afraid of no man:* Or words to that effect. At this instant (seasonably for me) came the Proctor; to whom I had sent a messenger, to acquaint him with this extraordinary Riot. The Proctor took Mr. Dawes; but Mr. Luxmore made his escape; tho' the Proctor endeavoured to stop him by the peremptory command of *Siste per Fidem.*

Let this Article likewise be confirmed, by the Testimonies of some of the Companions and Friends of the Rioters. It has been already observed, That Mr. Luxmore had stripped himself; and Mr. Jeffon deposed, That he saw Two persons in their shirts: The other therefore was Mr. Dawes, as above. Mr. Davies deposed, That Mr. Luxmore, in a great passion, came up to me, at the Gate; but ran off upon the coming of the Proctor; the Proctor calling to him, *Siste per Fidem.* Mr. Davies farther deposed,

That Mr. *Dawes* laid hold of me, and might (he believed) cry, *G-d d--n K-g G-e.* And it was also deposed, That Mr. *Dawes* shouted *G-d bles my dear k-g J-s*, even when in the hands of the Proctor.

## ARTICLE XIII.

As I apprehended it to be my indispensable Duty, to lay the whole of this Treasonable Riot, with the names of the Rioters, before the Vice-Chancellor ; I accordingly waited upon Dr. *John Purnel*, Warden of *New College*, at that time Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Day, on which I first waited on him, was *Friday*, the 26th. The Day after the Riot being *Ash-Wednesday*, and a day of particular business in the University, when the Vice-Chancellor is usually engaged at the University Church in the Forenoon, and in the Afternoon at the Public Schools ; I thought it would be unseasonable to intrude upon him any part of that Day. And on *Thursday*, as the Proctor, who had been present at the Riot, was out of Town ; I thought to postpone waiting on the Vice-Chancellor, 'till I should have seen the Proctor, that Evening. But not being able to see him, I determined to defer so important a matter no longer ; and therefore waited on the Vice-Chancellor on *Friday* morning.

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## ARTICLE XIV.

I acquainted the Vice-Chancellor, circumstantially and truly, with the whole of the Treasonable Riot. The Vice-Chancellor said, *He was sorry for what bad happen'd; but that nothing could prevent young Fellows getting in liquor: but that they should be severely punished.* I observed, That, tho' severe punishment was due to them, by the statutes of the University, for their behaviour to a *Master of Arts* and therefore a *Magistrate* in the University; yet I complained of nothing personal: But as a *subject*, in consequence of my Oaths to his Majesty; and as an *Academic*, in consequence of my Fidelity to the University.

During my Conversation with the Vice-Chancellor, I mentioned, several times, That there were Gentlemen ready to swear to the Truth of this Treasonable Charge upon the Rioters; and That they would wait on the Vice-Chancellor, whenever he pleased. But the Vice-Chancellor constantly waved this point, by a seeming warmth to have them *severely punished*. And it appeared, upon the Trial, That many persons had been several times waiting, near the Vice-Chancellor's Lodgings, in order to give such evidence as aforesaid. It may be proper just to remark here, as to

to the severe punishment; that it proved, at last, to be no more, than putting off their degrees for one year, and "an imposition of English to be translated into Latin." +

### A R T I C L E XV.

In about half an hour's time, I took my leave of the Vice-Chancellor. But after going half way down Stairs from his Room, I turned back, and begg'd one word farther with him: And this I did, in order to press him more strongly to take the Depositions. I then desired, He would fix a time, for his taking them: And told him, I would not fail to wait upon him, with the other witnesses, at any time he should please to appoint. The Vice-Chancellor answered, *He could not take the Depositions; there was no Occasion for them: The Gentlemen had confessed the Truth of what I charged them with.*

### A R T I C L E XVI.

On Monday following, Feb. 29th, I waited again upon the Vice-Chancellor, and desired he would take the Depositions; adding, That the Gentlemen, who would make them, were all in waiting, and so near, that they might be present in two Minutes' time. The Vice-Chancellor answered, *He could not possibly take the Depositions THEN;*

+ EXPULSION is expressly due by Statute for running off from the Proctor's Siste per Fidem.

*because,*

because, as Three Days were expired, it would be contrary to *Act of Parliament*. I said, Depositions, I presumed, were only required by Law, to certify the Magistrate of the Truth of the Fact complain'd of ; but that nothing could certify him more absolutely, than the confession of the offending Parties : That he had therefore all necessary Evidence, if not to punish, yet to put him upon proceeding according to Law, and calling on me formally to prove my Charge. The Vice-Chancellor said, *Mad young Fellows get heated with liquor, and don't consider what they do ; it would therefore be hard to ruin These, for what they have done.* To this I answered, That I did not know, that Expulsion would be the Ruin of them : But if it would, the Greatness of the known Penalty ought to have prevented their criminal Behaviour. Upon asking the Vice-Chancellor, Whether such Treasonable Behaviour did not imply Perjury ; he answered, *Mad young Fellows did not think about Perjury, and it would be hard to proceed against Boys in too severe a manner.* I answered, That, as the Wisdom of the University thought them of proper Capacities to take the Oaths, *four years ago*, they must be thought of proper Capacities now to be punish'd for the breach of those Oaths.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Afterwards, on the same day, I went into the Court of Delegates ; in consequence of an Order from the Vice-Chancellor, not delivered in his own chamber at the preceding Conversation, but dispatched to me by a Beadle with his Mace. And there again I acquainted him, That I was ready, at any time which he would fix, to produce several credible Witnesses, to the Truth of what I had laid before him concerning the Riot. He again answered, The Depositions could not *then* be taken. Notwithstanding which, after some time, he expressed himself in such a manner, that I understood he would take the Depositions, if I waited upon him at *Four* o'clock that afternoon.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

I waited upon him accordingly ; and his first question was, *Where are the Gentlemen ?* I answered, They were all in waiting : And that I only came in first, to ask, Whether he was ready to take the Depositions. This I did, out of friendship to the Gentlemen : Because, if their Depositions were not to be taken, making them known would have been unnecessarily to have exposed

posed them to the insults of the Disloyal. The Vice-Chancellor then said, *He had not promised to take the Depositions; but had told me, that he could not, and had given his reason.* He desired, however, to see the Witnesses. I told him, I was not obliged to produce them, or to mention their names, Unless he would take their Depositions: But that I had in my pocket the heads of what one of the Gentlemen could swear to. To the best of my remembrance, the Vice-Chancellor desired to see the said Paper; which I declined shewing him, unless he would promise to take the Depositions of the Gentlemen then in waiting for that purpose.

### A R T I C L E XIX.

The Vice-Chancellor was pleased to say, *If he was to take the Depositions, the notice I had given would be in the nature of an INFORMATION.* My answer was, That I saw nothing odious or frightful in that Term; and That no Magistrate could ever come to the knowledge of any Offence, that was not committed in his own Sight, but by INFORMATION.

## A R T I C L E XX.

Being somewhat warm'd at this Treat-  
ment, I told the Vice-Chancellor, That *Fa-  
cere et non impedire idem est* † was an axiom  
in Law and Reason ; and That the Decay  
of the University was manifestly owing to  
the not properly punishing every instance  
of Disloyalty. The Vice-Chancellor *Hoped*,  
he said, *the fortune of that Place would never  
depend upon the Indiscretion of a few young  
Persons.* I replied, that I hoped the same ;  
But was apprehensive, that the World  
would extend their Censures to the *senior*  
Part of the University, to whose Care and  
Government the young Gentlemen were  
entrusted.

## A R T I C L E XXI.

I told the Vice-Chancellor likewise, I  
had good reason to believe, that some of  
the young Gentlemen, then complained of,  
Enter'd in the University with loyal Prin-  
ciples : And lamented the great Misfortune  
of their Friends, if they were loyal, in the  
corruption of the young Gentlemen's Prin-  
ciples. And I added, That I had particular  
reason to think Mr. *Dawes* enter'd with  
loyal Principles. Upon which, Dr. *Leigh*,  
Master of *Baliol* College, who was then

† *Doing and not hindering* is the same.

with

with the Vice-Chancellor, observed, *That this was not likely, because of the House Mr. Dawes had enter'd in.*

### A R T I C L E XXII.

The conclusion of this Conversation was, my putting the following Questions. Will you, Sir, take the Depositions, as *Vice-Chancellor* and *Supreme Head* in this University? He answered, NO, *I cannot*. Will you, as a *Civil Magistrate* and a *Justice of Peace* by your Office? And, upon the Vice-Chancellor's again answering, NO; I immediately and finally took my leave.

I have only to add, that the Discourses, here recited, as passing between the Vice-Chancellor and myself, at the *Four* several Interviews before mentioned, were to the purport and effect above set forth, and are not designedly alter'd, on account of their appearing in print.

### A R T I C L E XXIII.

The Consequences of this Treasonable Behaviour of the Rioters, and of my dutiful Application to the Vice-Chancellor for their being properly punished, were, That *they* were treated with general respect; and I was, as generally, hiss'd and insulted. And my crime was thought to be particularly

aggravated, as the Gentlemen might be entitled to some Indulgence on the *birthday* of *Cardinal STUART*. So that at last, by the advice of my Friends (who were many and considerable,) I determined, being conscious of no Crime in what I had done, To lay an Account of the Vice-Chancellor's and my own conduct, before one of the Judges of the Circuit, who was in *Oxford* about a Fortnight after my fruitless Application to the Vice-Chancellor : When his Lordship gave me great support under my continual Insults, by his entire approbation of my conduct. His Lordship was pleased to mention the different ways in which I might proceed farther ; and added, That he would talk with the Vice-Chancellor upon the Affair, as he was to dine with him (his Lordship) that day, and desired to see me again at *Eight o'clock* in the Evening. At that hour I accordingly waited upon his Lordship ; and he told me, He had spoke to the Vice-Chancellor, and acquainted him, that he was mistaken as to the intent of the *A&t of Parliament*, limiting the time for taking Informations against Treasonable Words ; That he had desired him to summon the Gentlemen who could give evidence in the Affair, and take Depositions that Afternoon ; and that the Grand Jury should be continued on Commission 'till the noon following, in order

order that this matter might come before them, and the Trial of the Rioters be brought on at that Assize.

But I never heard that the Vice-Chancellor took any one step in conformity to his Advice.

#### A R T I C L E XXIV.

Another way, mentioned by his Lordship, was Laying an account of the whole Transaction before a Secretary of State : but as his Lordship expressly declined giving me leave to use his name, as recommending such a step ; I therefore never attempted to avail myself of so great an authority. Many difficulties now occur'd to me. If I proceeded in my Endeavours to bring the Offenders to punishment, and sought that justice elsewhere, which had thus been denied in the University ; it was obvious to foresee, That every abuse the most inflamed Malevolence could invent, would be poured upon my character ; and that every calumny would be tried to invalidate the Evidence, which could not legally be refuted. On the other hand, It was impossible for me to think of continuing in *Oxford*. Every day's experience assured me What I had to expect from the Party already exasperated at my conduct. But as the Affair was now become the Subject of general Conversation thro' the kingdom, and had engaged the attention even of His

His

His Majesty himself ; His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle* wrote to me, by His Majesty's Command, desiring me to lay before him a particular account of the Treasonable Riot, and of my behaviour consequent thereupon ; — “ What Information I had, “ pursuant to my Duty and Allegiance to “ His Majesty, given to the Vice-Chan- “ cellor, or any other Magistrate, on that “ head : ” and that He “ should be very “ glad to receive it from me in person.”

#### A R T I C L E XXV.

In dutiful Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, I readily waited upon His Grace, the Duke of *Newcastle*, in person ; and delivered the Information as desired. Two Messengers were soon afterwards dispatched to *Oxford*, to apprehend the Gentlemen charged with having been concerned in the Riot ; and Letters were sent from his Grace to such Gentlemen as I declared able and willing to be evidences for His Majesty. Two of these were Gentlemen-Commoners of very considerable fortunes ; and they came up to *London* accordingly.

#### A R T I C L E XXVI.

Several Informations having been made, a Prosecution was ordered, in His Majesty's Court

Court of King's Bench, against Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Dawes, and Mr. Luxmore: Who were prosecuted accordingly. The Two former were found guilty of the Treason charged upon them, almost without any Defence; but Mr. Luxmore was acquitted. Upon which I must remark, That every material Article I had deposed against the Three Gentlemen, was expressly confirmed, in Court, by their own Friends; who appeared as Evidences for Mr. Luxmore. Mr. Whitmore (on October 21st) and Mr. Dawes (on November 4th) were clearly proved guilty of the Treason with which I charged *them*; and, as to Mr. Luxmore, who was acquitted (November 10th) I never charged *him* with any one Treasonable Expression.

The preceding Account both of the Treasonable Riot and my behaviour upon the occasion, as contained in the Twenty Six Articles before enumerated, I do believe to be true, as to the Substance of every particular. The Vice-Chancellor, being called upon to explain his Conduct, presented, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, a Vindication of Himself, contain'd in Sixteen Articles. In these Articles indeed a few of the preceding circumstances are stated somewhat differently. But as that Memorial was delivered in Writing only,

and never sworn to ; I do not think myself at liberty publicly to extract from it at present. But, if any Stress should be laid upon this Memorial ; and it should be printed, and confirmed upon OATH, as my Information was ; Observations upon it shall then be publicly exhibited.

HAVING thus finished my narrative, I come now, Sir, to make a few remarks upon it. And the remarks shall be but few ; because, I presume, I need not attempt a long vindication of a conduct so strictly conformable to my Duty. No *Apology*, from me is necessary ; and I despise your Censures — if it should be possible even for you, Sir, still to censure me. For I would hope, that even *you*, could not have so frequently and so strenuously represented every *honest Man* as condemning, and every *Devil* as applauding, my Conduct in the preceding Affair ; if you had not been grossly imposed upon, as I have reason to think most other people have been, by the basest Misrepresentations. If this should have been the case with you ; perhaps you will think it your Duty, to acquaint the World you have been deceived. If this should not have been the case ; and if the Accounts, upon which you grounded your Defamations, were conformable to the preceding Narrative ; I then call upon you, thus publicly, to give your reasons for cen-

censuring my Conduct, as specified in any one of the *Twenty Six Articles* preceding. If you neither think proper to express your Sorrow, nor to specify your particular Objections, but choose rather to treat me still with that scurrilous Abuse, in which you so singularly excel : Be scurrilous still, and welcome. For I shall glory in such Abuse from you, with as much sincerity, and upon the same principle, as I shall ever rejoice in the good word of men of true Probity and Honour. I defy you to say *publicly*, you would not have acted the very same part that I did. For what else would this be, but to proclaim yourself perjur'd to His *Majesty* and to the *University*? As to the former, the case is too plain to be enlarged upon. And as to the latter, the *Statute Book*\* plainly pronounces all those  
*perjured*;

\* The clause here referred to, is concerning *Magistrates*, under which title must, I apprehend, be included the Officers of the *University*, and the Words are these; *Magistratibus major conscientiae obligatio incumbit: quoniam ipsorum fidei statutorum custodia et tutela concreta est, si (quod absit) per negligentiam aut socordiam suam statuta quaecunque inusu ac desuetudine exolescere, et tacite quasi abrogari patientur, ipsos etiam fidei violatae ac perjurii teneri decernimus.* Page 202.

“ **MAGISTRATES** are under a greater Obligation of conscience : Because the charge and maintenance of the Statutes are entrusted to THEIR Faith, if (which God forbid !) thro’ negligence or inattention they suffer any of the Statutes whatsoever, by disuse and want of being duly executed, to fall into decay, and silently become,

*perjured*; who, when entrusted with offices in the University, negligently and silently permit a violation of the Statutes, without exerting that authority with which they are invested, for bringing Offenders to justice.

IT is not, Sir, my Intention, in this place, to enter into a minute examination of your extraordinary *Apology*. For tho' it contains such a profusion of Abuse, as no other performance, I ever saw with a name to it, can equal: Yet that Abuse is rather against a Phantom of your own Imagination, or a Bugbear of your own dressing up; than against any real character, which can possibly exist at present. Your language however is too indelicate, and your meaning too designedly obvious, to suffer the most superficial reader to remain ignorant of the chief object of your Indignation. The honour, Sir, of being that Object, I claim to myself; and accordingly cannot omit

as it were, abrogated, we decree that those Magistrates also are guilty of violated faith and perjury."

Every Graduate also, upon being presented to a degree, solemnly binds his Soul in the following words; JURABIS—*si aliquem vel aliquos noveris de perturbatione Pacis PROBABILITER SUSPECTUM vel SUSPECTOS, ipsum vel ipsos Cancellario denunciabis.* Respon. JURO.—“ You shall SWEAR, That if you happen so know of any person or persons but PROBABLY SUSPECTED of any DISTURBANCE OF THE PEACE, you will DENOUNCE him or them before the Chancellor. Answer, I DO SWEAR TO DO SO.” How does this differ from INFORMING?

some

some strictures upon your *Apology*. INFORMER, or INFORMERS, in an impossible sense of the word, is the burden of all your Complaints. A name this, in your opinion, big with every idea of Infamy. DELATORES, HOMINUM GENUS PUBLICO EXITIO REPERTUM, in the *Motto* of your title page, you say, declares INFORMERS, to be a RACE of people BORN for the destruction of MANKIND. Glaring however and manifold as the absurdity of this translation is, I shall wave all other objections against it, save one: And that one is, Doctor, — I do peremptorily affirm, That your thus making INFORMERS, who give legal evidence in a public Court of Justice, answer to the DELATORES of *Tacitus* and the *Ancients*; is chargeable upon you either as great Ignorance, or uncommon Immorality. But supposing (which I cannot help doing in my own mind) the latter Alternative to be the leſs disagreeable to you: I will therefore kindly impute it to your want of Honesty and Candor; and leave it to those best acquainted with your life, character, and writings, to determine absolutely. In what sense the title is applicable to me, the world will judge from the preceding Narrative; so long as that remains unrefuted. — On this head, I will only suggest to you further; That your being the loudest of all men against *Informers*, conveys no presumption of your being the strictest man in

in the world in your conformity to all the Laws of your Country.

Of the Informers you write against you say, *When they swear, they are not believed\**. Their bare words then will surely pass for nothing : How come they, pray, to deserve the elaborate animadversions of the great KING ? It is not long since, Doctor, that one Gentleman, of your own dear St. Mary Hall, was, by his country, *convicted* of Treason upon their Evidence.

" The whole charge brought against " you, you say, consists of the following " particulars.

I. " It is OBJECTED to you, That, you are  
" an IRISHMAN.

II. " That twenty years ago you received,  
" FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS or  
" GUINEAS, as subscriptions for a book  
" or books, which you have not yet pub-  
" lished : And allowing 5 per Cent for  
" this sum, it is now doubled, and a-  
" mounts in the whole to THREE THOU-  
" SAND GUINEAS; of which you have de-  
" frauded your subscribers.

III. " That you write the LONDON EVEN-  
" ING POST.

IV. " That you wrote a book in QUEEN  
" ANNE's reign, intituled POLITICAL  
" CONSIDERATIONS, publish'd in the

\* P. I.

30 in bad of old year.

" year 1710, and dedicated to the Duke  
" of BEAUFORT: In which book there  
" is FALSE ENGLISH.

V. " That you offered yourself to sale both  
" in ENGLAND and IRELAND; but was  
" not found worth the purchase.

VI. " That you are the Author of a  
" Book publish'd last winter, called the  
" DREAMER."

And now, good Doctor, with what face  
and conscience can you assert things at this  
rate? In regard to your first Article: Where  
has it ever been objected to you, that you  
are an *Irishman*? Or what national reflec-  
tions has the *Evening Advertiser* ever been  
guilty of against our Sister-kingdom? Pro-  
duce your instances, or bear to be told you  
cannot. The number of that News-paper  
referred to, most certainly is nothing to your  
purpose. What then must an honest man  
think, of your heart, and of your purposes,  
when he reads in your *Apology* almost three  
entire 4to pages of an insulting and inflam-  
matory vindication of the *Irish* nation? For  
an instance of national Bravery, You alledge  
the behaviour of a body of Troops fighting  
against their country, in the service of its  
most inveterate Enemy: And to prove the  
*Irish* Genius in no respect inferior to our  
own as to *Arts and Sciences*, You bring in  
evidence the works of *Dean Swift*. Your  
seeming able to find no other instance in sup-  
port

port of the compliment you had been making, looks like an intended affront. Few persons, of moderate acquaintance with the *Arts and Sciences*, could have thought of quoting SWIFT's works to shew the perfection of them.

As to your mean assertion of my *usurping the sacred Character*; the bare mention of the name I stand indebted to for that character, would be alone sufficient to excite a general detestation against the hardy Calumniator who durst assert it. But, Sir, that Great Personage (whose honours appear quite compleated by the *Dreamer's* distinguish'd abuse of him; and for whose personal friendship I am in some degree, perhaps, indebted to you,) saw more numerous and ample Testimonials in my favour, than ever were produced by a member of your *Hall* since you presided in it. Doctor, You have a Son, and one who wears the *sacred character*—but, I am a Father myself; and feel too intimately the ties of that tender relation, to proceed farther on this head, even with you.

YOUR second Article, tho' somewhat more specious in its foundation, abounding with Falsities in proportion to the length of it; I shall only single out one specimen of your want of Veracity, and another of your extreme

treme Ignorance in the very elements of Science.—Neither fifteen hundred pounds, nor *Guineas*, are mentioned in the passage referred to : And if they had; the amount of the principal and interest in twenty years time, would not have been *three thousand Guineas* only, but considerably more than *Four thousand Pounds*. This may possibly surprize you, Sir, but 'tis nevertheless true.

Under this Article, Sir, you also say, you  
 " have often consider'd with yourself, what  
 " should induce your *Adversaries* to pub-  
 " lish the bold Assertion, which could im-  
 " mediately have been disproved by more  
 " than 400 witnesses". That is, I think  
 Sir, saying in effect, That you have 400  
 friends always ready to swear to a *Negative*,  
 when you desire it. This even exceeds the  
 late public offer of the Magistrates of a cer-  
 tain Borough (*seven or eight of them only*)  
 to serve *one another* in the same way.—But  
*if they swear, THEY ought to be believed.*

YOUR *third Article* is equally surprising with those before it. Tell, if you can, where you are charged with being the Author of the *London-Evening Post*: For so much your words imply. Did ever any one think you Hypocrite enough to be the writer of *divinity* papers? You have been accus'd of contributing to it ; and the Accusation you acknowledge to be just. As for your charge  
 E of

of my selling Ale ; it is too ridiculous to deserve a contradiction. But, that I now BRAG I will pick out LAWN SLEEVES &c; Hush, my good Doctor, or you may pull down faster than you build up ! You have certainly done me good services hitherto ; but remember ! — A person of your fashion must have banter'd the *Nolo episcopari*. But, Sir, Can you really prove, that I ever did brag so ? Or is it, Sir, absolutely and fairly what you call a *three-letter'd Monosyllable* of your own ? You think, *this little piece of raillery may surely be forgiven you* ? As far as I am concern'd, you were freely forgiven immediately : If you can't look upon the mention of it as severe, from the danger of making it more taken notice of by your readers. You think you have been libell'd two or three times a week, in the *Evening Advertiser*, for six or seven months past. It must be impossible for you to think so ; unless you reckon for your own, the general Cause, which that paper has attacked.

You heartily thank, you say, *the ingenious person who DETECTED the Correspondence between OATES and his SUCCESSOR, and printed their Letters in the LONDON EVENING-POST*. What Correspondence of mine it is, which you can thus recommend ; most readers, I imagine, must have great curiosity to know. Why, truly, these Letters are dated at SATANOPLE, in HELL ; are said to be

'be carried by an *Imp*, at the command of his infernal *Highness*; and contain accounts that every *Devil* grins his applause at my conduct; toasts the *Diabolical Canon* in flaming Bowls of spirituous *Sulphur*; &c. &c. &c. This, with suitable answers attributed to me, is the Correspondence which you thus highly commend, and have engaged your word for the reality of: Yes you, Doctor, have done this; you, who are seventy years of age, and who, for half that time, have had the religious education of youth for the duty of your Station.

With relation to the **EVIL SPIRIT** coming to **WINDSOR**; I really did not understand you, 'till a few weeks ago, when I was down there last. The inferior people within the Castle have lately been surprisingly alarmed at frequent *Apparitions*, which they believed to be of the **EVIL SPIRIT**. The Party of the military upon duty there, refused to mount guard, about the midnight hours, without double Centinels. The appearances commonly proceeded from about the door of St. *George's Chapel*; and, to confirm the reasonableness of this great alarm, one soldier in particular (who, his own Colonel told me, was the best private man in his company) paid for the rashness of venturing to do duty by himself with the loss of his hand. This wicked affair commenced just before the publication of your

E 2                    *Apology*;

*Apology*; and you cannot be understood, where you speak of the EVIL SPIRIT coming amongst them at WINDSOR, but in allusion to it. — However, Sir, I do not charge you, as the *sceleris auctor* || ; But I am also very far, as I imagine most of our readers will be, from acquitting you of it. It is exactly of a piece with the *infernal* correspondence you have objected to me. The author of the *Dreamer* also (and you dare not deny yourself to be that author) says, that the *Bishops* (for they are indisputably meant by the knights of the *Rosy-Cross*,) have SPIRITS wholly subservient to their order, which they employ as their Cabinet Couriers; for wherever there is an Assembly of BISHOPS (*Rosicrucians*) SATAN will come among them.\* That to be a *Rosicrucian*, it is necessary, the *Dreamer* says, in other Words, To deny the faith in Christ: and that whenever a ROSICRUCIAN is mention'd, this saying may be used proverbially, IN TARTARA, JUSSERIS, IBIT. † 'Tis glorious to be thought worthy of the same treatment with these my Superiors, by an author who can publicly ridicule the *blessed Hope of Immortality*. ‡ You must excuse me, Sir, in supposing, that the present age does not produce two writers capable of these things; nor one, besides the author of the *Apology*,

|| *The Contriver of this Wickedness.* \* P. 235, 6, 7.  
 † P. 66. ‡ *Dreamer* p. 66, 7, 8.

capable

capable of complimenting the “ *ingenuity*” of them.

As to the Disrespect you affirm to have been shewn me, by the Inhabitants of *Windsor*; Justice to them demands my grateful acknowledgments, for a behaviour totally the reverse. They are not people after your heart at all. Consult your List, Sir, and see what Representatives they are unanimous in sending to Parliament. Tell me, Sir, Is not the Town of *Windsor*, in the person of one of its Representatives, obnoxious and dreadful to your whole Party, beyond any other Borough in the kingdom? — However, I think it fair to acknowledge, That it is possible you may have had *some* foundation for *this* part of your general charge against me: But mere Abuse, as such, (*whoever* it comes from, Sir,) will give me very little uneasiness; 'till you can prove the prudence and candor of others to depend upon my conduct, and the want of them in my enemies to be chargeable to my account. Once then, at *Windsor*, Sir, I was insulted; tho' never by any inhabitant of the place. The Gentleman insulting me, Sir, was a pupil of yours; for he spoke your scandal. He was therefore extremely scurrilous and very profane; and had been, but a little while before, *expelled* one of our Universities for *Blasphemy*. His complaints were like yours: of *Enemies to the University*, &c. &c. But

I spare his name ; because, before we parted, he declared himself sorry for having credited, what you still glory in having published to all the world.

IN answer to your *Fourth Article*, it is abundantly sufficient to produce the passage you refer to, *viz.* " A book entitled " POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS, &c. translated into English by Dr. KING, with the name of WILLIAM KING to the dedication of it to a noble Duke. This WILLIAM KING, whoever he was, tells the Duke of Beaufort he dedicates to, that the subject of his Papers made them proper *then* to be presented to his Grace. This book appears to have been printed the latter part of Queen Anne's reign; in the beginning of that inglorious period, in which, was it not for the infatuation of some now living, a veil ought to be drawn over the memory and counsels of that unhappy Princess; and seems to have been a comprehensive plan for the operations of a BOLING-BROKE, &c." And farther; that the book is a very bad one, and very indifferently translated. The first part of the passage, *viz.* POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS, &c. TRANSLATED into English by Dr. KING, is literally copied from the title page. Not a word is there mentioned about Dr. KING's being the *author*; about

his writing the book ; about the Principal of St. Mary Hall ; about *False English*, nor about *False Latin* — which you likewise charge.

To your *Fifth* head of complaint I shall only reply, That the general presumption is against you : and That you did wait upon one of his late Majesty's chief Ministers, on the occasion of your being a candidate for election into parliament ; and That you gave him such assurances as were entirely satisfactory, and procured in your favour all the interest he could make. In proof of this head ; I also refer to the sudden defection from your interest at the eve of that election ; to the general light in which you have been considered in the University ever since ; to your wanting from that time the common Confidence of your own Party (which is very feelingly complained of in the *Dreamer*) , and to the strong Symptoms of disappointed ambition — a prevailing petulance and peevishness of temper which has disturbed your whole character ever since. — But here you have a great advantage ; having outliv'd *nine tenths* of your acquaintance, and probably *all* your Friends.

I bring no charge against you, Sir, which your own Writings, or public Conduct will not warrant.

The *Last* general Imputation, you are pleased to specify, you cannot desire to see retracted. For, dare you deny the truth.

truth of it? This, Sir, you will hardly venture to do: for if you "have not the vanity to arrogate (*to yourself*, I suppose you mean) the labours of another man's pen, *I have a right to assign you, as the author of that Work;*" and if ever you expressly and publicly deny your being that author, you shall know upon what grounds I accuse you of being so. And a worse book than the *Dreamer*, both as to the shameless Abuses it is filled with, the principles it is calculated to recommend; and for poverty of composition, I think not easy to be found||: And I do affirm, that in that book "are libelled all ranks and orders of men both in Church and State, even from *Him that sitteth on the THRONE to the lowest of his people.*"†

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS and THE DREAMER resemble one another little less in their general Demerit, than in the names and titles of the persons they are ascribed to. But your character as a writer, and in general, I find so copiously enlarged upon, in defence of a Gentleman, who does equal credit to his University and the liberality of those Benefactors who procured him an Education in it, published on Monday last, that you shall be troubled with little more from me at present. What

|| If Dr. KING thinks proper to enter into a Discussion of this unparallel'd Performance, as the Composition of a Scholar, He will be clearly attended in that Inquiry.

† *Apol.* p. 29.

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is there said, *Malevoli*—VETERIS POETÆ \* *Maledictis respondeat*, † and might fully satisfy a stronger resentment than you are capable of exciting in me.

The *Evening Advertiser* likewise making so distinguished a figure in your *Apology*, it seems proper to mention it here: And I do assure you, Sir, I shall never think it ignominious to defend the Government, 'till it become dishonourable to swear allegiance to it. The professed design of that Paper is to counteract the poison of your favourite *London Evening Post*; and that not by the Writings of any one Man, or Society of Men, but by being open (which no other Paper is) to receive communications in defence of His Majesty, the honour of His Government, and the characters of his Friends and Servants. In the infancy of that Paper, and after its first declaring openly against principles like yours, you are welcome to suppose me assisting it frequently; and the doing so, Sir, was equally as conformable to my invariable way of thinking and conduct hitherto, as your panegyric upon the *London Evening Post*, can be "agreeable to the Principles you have

\* *Apol.* p. 44, 5. where you term yourself THE VATES (Poet or Prophet) of the University.

† "Might refute the Slanders of the malevolent OLD POET."

" ever (*generally*) professed thro' life." But of late, Sir, the *Evening Advertiser* has received very few contributions from me: My end, at first proposed, being in a good degree answered, by the numbers of that News-paper already circulated upon each publication. Persons truly sensible of the blessings they enjoy, under our present most mild and gracious Government; and who are fired with an honest indignation at the audacious Conduct of the *London Evening Post*, may now have the laudable satisfaction of asserting their principles before the Public, of vindicating their injured characters, or of obviating and exposing the general Calumnies of an abandoned Party: And this without expence or difficulty, which was almost impracticable, on any terms, before the establishment of this Paper;—tho' the *six principal Clerks* in the *Post Office* be all of them proprietors in the *General and Whitehall Evening Posts*. The Arts practised to prevent the spreading of this Paper, are astonishing; and perhaps even you, Sir, are not acquainted with all of them. Servants under His Majesty, whose inconsiderable appointments (tho' suited by the Wisdom of their institution to the nature of their employments) are advanced, by the most extraordinary indulgences, to equal nearly, or altogether, those of the Lords of Admiralty: Even these

these Servants to his Majesty, Sir, have used every mean endeavour to oppress it; and this too for no assignable reason but its opposition to the *London Evening Post*. I am willing to hope, that Dr. King himself, silently and in his own mind, must think better of a person, in my situation, for endeavouring to discredit a Libel upon his Majesty's Government; than of others, under like obligations, for taking all advantages to make such Libel as universally read as possible.—But again I repeat it: That of late very little of mine as been printed in that Paper; nor am I in the least answerable for what appears in it in general. I never had any interest or concern in it, otherwise than what appears in this account: Nor did I ever write any thing for that Paper, which I could not vindicate any where else. It also appears just, both in respect to you and to myself, that I should declare, That the Copy of Verses, which has furnish'd you with *three* of your *six* general heads of complaint, was probably seen by you first: For the ~~‡~~ Blanks being printed off last, the Coffee Houses and Customers are served before me; and the first time I saw it was in print. The poetry however, which *you* so violently condemn, I think preferable to any known to be yours in English: And the *s*entiments

~~‡~~ News Papers without Stamps for Presents.

appear pretty fully defended in a Letter to you, refer'd to above. To do justice to it, Let any candid judge compare it with the Epigram you are pleased to acknowledge in your *Apology*. I also think it incumbent on me to declare farther, (and this for reasons superior to any proceeding from your Abuses;) That I neither have the direction of that Paper, nor ever was any Paragraph of the least tendency to create, or promote jealousies, or misunderstandings, amongst His Majesty's principal Friends and Servants, justly chargeable to my account.

THUS, Sir, have I submitted to Your Censures and the public Candor, the Narrative of an Affair, which has been attended with more profane scurrilities and infamous Falshoods, than the most deeply versed in scandal, even you *Doctor*, can produce another instance of. Barely to enumerate All the cruel and execrable Calumnies that this Affair has been the occasion of, would be impossible, in a moderate volume : All therefore that I desire of the Public (and duty to themselves must incline them to the favour) is impartially to compare this Narrative, *whilst it remains unrefuted*, with the various accounts they have heard differing from it. You, I fear, are too much a Veteran in Faction, to do me that justice the case requires : But even You, Sir, I call upon for justice, if peradven-

venture your encreasing years begin to remind you of that most awful Tribunal we must all appear at. You say of the CHIEF you write against, (the religious reader will here pardon my mentioning him under your term, and in the third Person,) That he " hath entitled himself to the Dignity which he possesses, by having sold " himself body and soul : To whom, tho' " his contract, as it is a work of Darkness, " may not easily be proved, yet his Acts, " his Libels, and above all, his late Correspondence \*, which are visible to all the " world, sufficiently testify." What language of reproach can equal the deserts of this Non-sense, this Immorality, this superlative Profaneness of Abuse ! Can any reader of your *Apology* suspect that you have suppressed any thing, out of tenderness to me? If not; how astonishing is the guilt of this accusation, from a person of your Years! Can you, by any Arguments, reconcile it to the Religion you still *nominally* profess.

The few strictures upon your *Apology* I am sensible might have been spared ; as every intelligent reader of what is just produced from it must conclude you capable of any thing, when once offended. Likewise to be CHIEF against *such a man*, will be looked upon as the post of honour. The Narrative therefore, entirely as independent

\* *Letters from Hell*, mention'd above.

of these strictures, is all that I particularly desire you to attend to. Would superior regards suffer me to copy your manner; enough have I learn'd of your history and conduct, both in *England* and *Ireland*, amply to retaliate: But no provocation, I hope, will ever make me so far forget myself as to imitate you. A great deal may be excused to an ambitious man, out of humour with the World; and when even his Abuse deserves to be courted as recommendatory. When your *Hall*, Sir, was insulted; Did not you *inform* the University, and insist upon having the Offenders punished to a degree of severity, which displeased all the grave and serious part of the University? But His Majesty alone you perhaps think deserving to be insulted with impunity: For what species of Treason ought to be punished, if you condemn me upon the preceding Narrative? And to insinuate (which you have done by all your factious slander on this subject) that to give Information against Treason, is to commence an Enemy to the University; is a reflection upon the University, that I hope will never be equall'd by any conduct of mine. The University, as an institution most noble in itself, I shall ever regard with esteem and reverence: But the kind of Friendship which you exclaim for, can never satisfy my wishes for its honour. Think not the

inanimate Walls, or the sentiments of a Majority fed upon its charitable foundations at any one time, challenge this respectful deference. No; they are the Services accruing to Religion and the State, by a laudable Application of the Munificence of Founders and Benefactors: And at all times, in proportion as I can apprehend these great Ends to be thus promoted, will I equal the warmest of your *friendly* wishes, in favour of the Individuals who occasion it. But to stigmatize all for Enemies to the University, who disapprove of the principles of a set of persons happening to have the direction of its Favours, is as vague and indeterminate a clamour as ever was that of the *Church's being in danger*, — which might be the same under any Religion, or in any Country under the sun. I firmly believe, That a great Majority in the University of *Oxford*, at this time, think very differently from You, concerning the obligation of their Oaths. But yet if persons of rank and influence, tho' sincerely loyal in themselves, thro' timidity, ill-judged delicacy, or factious disposition, deceive the youth, by appearances, into actual Disloyalty; or, by their silence and inactivity, suffer the whole to be branded with the ignominy fully due but to a few: All these deserve to rank as enemies to the University. As to those bold Incendiaries, who can trample upon

upon the most solemn Obligations, and defy the ALMIGHTY to his face, by calling him to witness Engagements they have previously resolved to violate: In whatever place such are found, all good men will think of them with horror, and detest them as the scandal of human nature. May such be expelled from every Society in the World: — from the Society of Mankind; and learn by their sufferings here, what the heinousness of their guilt, if unrepented of, will bring upon them hereafter: And may OXFORD flourish,—to the latest day, the Queen of Universities, the School of pure Religion, and the Glory of our Country, is the ardent prayer of,

*S I R,*

*Your Most Injured Friend*

*and Humble Servant,*

*Westminster,  
April 7, 1755.*

RICHARD BLACOW.

